

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF INFORMATION 1948-1949

SUBJECT: Economic -- Industry and agriculture

HOW
PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

DATE DIST. 29 March 1949

WHERE PUBLISHED **Khabarovsk, USSR**

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE PUBLISHED 14 January, 6 February 1949

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

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SOURCE Tikhookeanskaya Zvezda, (Information requested.)

KAMCHATKA PLANS 1949 INDUSTRIAL AND
AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION

FISH AND TIMBER MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES -- Tikhookeanskaya Zvezda, No 11, 14 Jan 49

More than 7 million hectares of Kamchatka Oblast, Khabarovsk Kray, are covered with timber, of which the most valuable from an industrial point of view is that located in the Kamchatka River basin.

Almost three fourths of all the fish caught daily in Khabarovsk Krai are caught in Kamchatka. The oblast has the largest fish combine and canning plants in the Far East. The Kamchatka fish industry is served by a large fishing fleet, many combines, canneries, motorized fishing stations and other enterprises. The Pacific Ocean Institute of Fish Economy and Oceanography is carrying out valuable scientific research in the Oblast. The fish catch on Kamchatka in 1948 increased 2½ times over 1940 due to the extensive mechanization in both catching and processing. The Oblast's fisheries in 1948 were equipped with 33 fish pumps, 106 elevators, nearly 10,000 running meters of hydraulic conveyor belt, 68 band conveyors with a length of 3,500 meters, many hoists, and other types of machinery. Such large-scale canning and refrigeration has developed that, in one hour's time, the canneries of the Oblast are able to produce no less than 500,000 cans of fish. Production of medicinal oils, fish meal and fertilizer has also begun.

In 1948, the Bol'sheretsk, Anadyr, and Shubertovskiy Fish Combines caught many thousand pud of fish above the plan. The Kolkhoz imeni Vodop'yanov, Peshchinskii Rayon, fulfilled the 1948 plan almost 7 months ahead of schedule. Considerable success in 1948 was also achieved by the Fish Combine imeni Mikoyan, Kraginskii Fish Combine and Kiknchik Fish Combine.

The whale and crab fisheries in Kamchatka are growing rapidly and new ships are being added to the whaling flotilla. More than one third of all the fur procured in Khabarovsk Bay comes from Kamchatka.

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The Oblast now has 215 schools attended by 14,500 children. The Chukotskiy Pedagogical School trains teachers of the different nationalities. There are 54 hospitals, 14 rayon houses of culture, 90 libraries, 61 movie installations.

Development of the natural resources of Kamchatka has enabled the region to do without imports of fuel, timber, fish packing materials for the fish industry, and agricultural products. Logging is being expanded continually in the Oblast and production of packing materials and canning jars is growing. The volume of logging and production of packing materials is to be doubled by the end of the Five-Year Plan. Productivity of agriculture is increasing steadily and should supply all the needs of the Oblast for potatoes and vegetables within the next 3 years. Increase of the fish catch and fish processing industry has been of particular importance in the postwar years. The increase is being achieved by creating a larger fishing fleet and by introducing technology and electrification of all processes in the fish combines. The Kamchatka fish industry is receiving daily shipments of new machinery and equipment. The coastal network of electric power plants is growing. New enterprises, such as refrigeration, wooden packing materials, repair and machinery, and port installations, are being built. The transport and refrigeration fleet, as well as the fishing fleet, are being increased. This increased development should enable the Kamchatka fish industry to increase the volume of the fish catch 1½ times within the next 2 to 3 years.

AGRICULTURE TO BE EXPANDED -- Tikhookeanskaya Zvezda, No 30, 6 Feb 49

The agriculture and food supply base in Kamchatka Oblast must be expanded and increased, since transport of food products into the area involves many difficulties and a large expenditure of transport facilities. The Oblast's agricultural potentialities are great. Auxiliary farms of "Glavkamchatrybprom" (Main Administration of the Kamchatka Fish Industry) had an average yield in 1948 of 118 centners of potatoes per hectare and 168 centners of cabbage. Auxiliary farms of "Kamchatrybflot" (Kamchatka Fishing Fleet) yielded 106 centners of potatoes and 220 centners of cabbage per hectare. Leading animal-raising establishments, such as that at the Kirovskiy Fish Combine, had great success in increasing milk procurement. The 1948 plan for increasing the stock of large cattle was fulfilled 108.4 percent and for pigs 133.4 percent. The gross yield of potatoes increased 160.9 percent in comparison with 1947 and the yield of vegetables increased 37.2 percent. The average yield of these crops increased by 29 percent. Workers in the fish industry obtained from the auxiliary farms in 1948 more than 83,000 kilograms of meat and more than 1,200,000 liters of milk.

The Oblast, however, is far from realizing its full agricultural potentialities. Auxiliary farms of the Ichinskiy Fish Combine, for example, harvested only 14.6 centners of potatoes per hectare in 1948; the Bol'sheretsk Combine, only 14.2 centners; and the Ozernovskiy Combine, 20 centners. Such low yields are due to failure to carry out basic principles of agronomy and lack of skilled personnel. Auxiliary farms at the Timber Management imeni Lazo, the Anadyr Fish Combine, and other enterprises, have been extremely lax in fulfilling the plans for development of animal husbandry. Dairy farms at the Krutogorovskiy, Khaylyulinskii, and several other fish combines produced only one third of the planned amount of fodder in 1948.

Fish industry enterprises in Kamchatka Oblast in 1949 are obligated to increase the sown area by 19.4 percent over 1948, including an increase of 17.8 percent in the area sown to potatoes, 36.9 percent in vegetables. The yield of potatoes is to increase 43 percent over 1948; vegetables, 30 percent; and fodder, 34 percent. Production of several types of machines, particularly plows, can be introduced in the workshops of the fish combines to supply those farms which lack sufficient equipment. The Khabarovsk Kray agricultural organizations must increase the shipment of equipment and mineral fertilizer to Kamchatka and expand the training of agricultural personnel. Workers in scientific research institutions must discover and develop new types of highly-productive agricultural crops for regions of the Far North. (From an article by V. Ignatov, chief of the Agriculture Division of "Glavkamchatrybprom.")

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